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Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS



## World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MARCH 31, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

## WORLD CROP PRODUCTION DOWN 3 PERCENT IN 1959-60

World crop production in 1959-60 was about 3 percent below the record production of 1958-59 despite new high levels of output for several major crops. Production in 1959-60 however, was the second highest on record and 18 percent above the 1950-54 average. The increase in population over the same period, since 1950-54, has been about 14 percent so that per capita crop production in 1959-60 was about 4 percent above average.

The level of total production of crops in the different periods was measured by valuing the individual commodities in each period at average postwar price relationships.

The decline in wheat production of 600 million bushels was a major factor in the smaller crop output of 1959-60. The 8.1 billion bushel crop is about in line with the past year's consumption and on January 1, 1960 the carryover of wheat in major exporting countries was slightly below a year earlier. Other crops recording marked declines in output were oats, deciduous fruits and sunflower seed. Smaller declines (6 percent or less) were recorded by rice, rye, sugar, barley, dry beans, flaxseed, soybeans, potatoes and peanuts.

Record crops of corn, cotton, coffee and cacao were all considerably above output in 1958-59. Smaller increases were also recorded in several minor crops but these increases were not sufficient to offset the declines reported above.

While per capita production of crops was above the 1950-54 average, consumption is high and only a few significant increases in carryover are expected at the end of the 1959-60 season. Unusually favorable weather and expanded plantings in coffee producing countries is resulting in total crops considerably above expected consumption. This will further increase stocks carried over into the next season. Cacao production also set a new record in 1959-60, exceeding 1958-59 by nearly 10 percent, and is likely to exceed consumption in the current season. Cotton consumption however, has increased sufficiently so that, even with the current record production this year, stocks are not expected to increase during the 1959-60 season.

Feed grain production in 1959-60 may exceed disappearance, despite record amounts being utilized for feed. The sharp increase in corn production and the continued high level of the United States sorghums crop has resulted in another record world feed supply. On January 1, 1960 feed grain stocks in leading exporting countries was about 3 percent above a year earlier and was at a record high level.

The 1959 total output of vegetable oils and oilseeds (in oil equivalent) was about the same as in 1958 despite the record cottonseed and large olive oil crops. Peanut production was slightly below both 1958 and 1957. Soybeans and flaxseed were smaller due to reduced North American crops, and copra production continued to decline into 1959.

## World Production of Selected Crops, Average 1950-54, Annual 1957/58 - 1959/60

Crop	Unit	Average 1950-54	1957-58	1958-59	Forecast 1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>
Wheat.....	Mil. bushel	6,980	7,660	8,700	8,095
Rye.....	....do.....	1,455	1,410	1,465	1,420
Rice, rough.....	Mil. cwt...	3,938	4,252	4,780	4,689
Sugar, centrifugal.....	Mil. s.t...	39.1	50.0	55.6	54.5
Sugar, non-centrifugal....	....do.....	6.9	7.9	9.0	9.3
Corn.....	Mil. bushel	5,645	6,570	7,340	7,825
Oats.....	....do.....	4,160	3,995	4,235	3,685
Barley.....	....do.....	2,695	3,175	3,305	3,240
Dry beans <sup>2/</sup> .....	Mil. cwt...	73.2	84.6	89.0	84.0
Potatoes <sup>3/</sup> .....	....do.....	3,295	3,555	3,363	3,271
Flaxseed.....	Mil. bushel	119	118	130	124
Soybeans.....	....do.....	681	883	1,007	958
Peanuts.....	Mil. s.t...	11.6	14.8	15.3	14.5
Cottonseed.....	....do.....	18.4	20.5	21.9	22.8
Olive oil.....	Thous. s.t.	1,080	1,240	1,125	1,460
Apples and pears <sup>4/</sup> .....	Mil. bushel	554	464	773	620
Citrus fruits.....	Mil. s.t...	14.2	15.2	16.9	17.5
Cotton.....	Mil. bales.	38.8	41.5	44.3	46.9
Tobacco.....	Mil. pounds	7,811	8,657	8,354	8,469
Palm oil.....	Thous. s.t.	1,280	1,365	1,400	1,400
Palm kernel oil.....	....do.....	420	425	535	560
Coconut oil.....	....do.....	2,085	3,410	2,170	2,000
Sesame seed.....	....do.....	1,942	1,407	1,763	1,700
Castor beans.....	....do.....	519	581	533	523
Sunflower seed.....	....do.....	4,263	4,946	7,080	5,650
Rapeseed.....	....do.....	3,284	3,948	3,983	4,111
Hops.....	Mil. pounds	144	147	179	179
Coffee.....	Mil.60 kg.bgs	41.0	55.0	61.2	76.2
Tea.....	Mil. pounds	1,345	1,583	1,654	1,671
Cacao.....	....do.....	1,658	1,736	1,976	2,161
Jute.....	....do.....	3,885	4,200	4,666	4,566
Sisal.....	....do.....	816	1,228	1,229	1,230
Henequen.....	....do.....	254	295	294	328
Abaca.....	....do.....	280	283	212	242

NOTE: for fats, oils, and oilseeds, tobacco, and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown. For other crops, harvests in Northern Hemisphere in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> 28 countries. <sup>3/</sup> 31 countries. <sup>4/</sup> Dessert and cooking, 20 countries.



TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP  
IN FIRST HALF OF 1960

Estimated tobacco production for harvest in the first half of 1960, principally in the Southern Hemisphere, is 2.57 billion pounds--about 8 percent above a year earlier, and 11 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1958. In some countries, tobacco is harvested in both 6-month periods of the year 1/, but all of their production is summarized in this report.

The most important increases in production this year were in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Burma, Argentina, and the Philippines. An increase is reported for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the flue-cured crop forecast at a record 201 million pounds compared with 195 million last year.

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean Area: Production for harvest in the first half of 1960 is forecast at 264 million pounds--up 31 percent from the unusually small crop of only 202 million pounds harvested in 1959, and 4 percent larger than in 1958.

South America: Production in South America is forecast at 535 million pounds--13 percent above 1959 and 8 percent above 1958. Major increases are expected in Argentina (15 million pounds) and Brazil (48 million pounds). Chile's crop is expected to be down about 3.5 million pounds from last year.

Africa: Total tobacco production in Africa in the first half of 1960 is placed at 370 million pounds, compared with about 365 million last year. This is due mainly to an increase in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Other countries in Africa may have crops at about last year's level.

Asia: Production in Asia this year is placed at 1,376 million pounds, compared with 1,322 million in the first half of 1959. Larger crops in Burma, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines account for the increase.

Oceania: Production in Australia, is expected to reach a record 18.7 million pounds. New Zealand's harvest is forecast at a little below the 5.6 million pounds produced in 1959.

Production by Kind

Production of all kinds of tobacco for harvest in the first half of 1960 is forecast as larger than in 1959. Flue-cured is placed at 741 million pounds, compared with 701 million last year. Increases in flue-cured are forecast for Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, the Rhodesian Federation, and Australia. These more than offset an expected decline in India.

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1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Madagascar, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1950-54	1958	1959-60	1950-54	1958	1959-60	1950-54	1958	1959-60
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>North America:</b>									
Mexico.....	88	93	93	101	902	878	79,781	81,350	61,729
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	743	519	2,293	1,536	1,656
El Salvador.....	3	4	3	2	470	688	1,423	2,800	1,975
Guatemala.....	7	7	5	5	608	429	4,233	3,100	3,406
Honduras.....	14	13	8	12	507	456	7,150	5,871	3,790
Nicaragua.....	2	3	3	3	906	667	1,245	2,000	2,000
Panama.....	2	1	1	2	585	533	896	677	933
Cuba.....	145	149	144	145	562	754	81,755	116,384	107,497
Dominican Republic.....	47	60	50	55	867	644	41,124	38,612	14,608
Haiti.....	4	4	6	6	821	4	3,080	1,500	2,000
Jamaica.....	2	2	2	2	753	683	1,158	1,100	1,200
<b>Total North America.....</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>223,998</b>	<b>254,330</b>	<b>202,059</b>
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina.....	90	76	77	95	842	797	75,949	60,582	59,525
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	734	700	2,310	2,100	2,100
Brasil.....	397	440	430	463	676	701	268,919	307,963	273,536
Chile.....	8	8	10	8	1,736	1,721	13,697	13,346	18,540
Colombia.....	50	56	58	59	986	1,482	49,559	83,865	88,515
Paraguay.....	18	11	11	11	952	943	16,944	10,000	9,000
Peru.....	8	7	7	7	935	1,100	7,560	8,000	8,000
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	1,012	595	665	441	616
Venezuela.....	13	5	8	10	913	1,592	11,502	1,769	12,331
<b>Total South America.....</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>447,105</b>	<b>494,086</b>	<b>472,713</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Angola.....	3	8	8	8	495	440	1,015	3,527	4,400
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	9	9	9	11	515	533	4,604	4,850	5,952
French Equatorial Africa.....	4	6	7	7	515	583	1,091	3,307	3,748
Kenya.....	1	1	1	1	721	700	584	600	600
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	1,435	1,164	1,090	983	1,098
Nadagascara.....	19	19	19	20	504	501	9,880	9,524	11,500
Mozambique.....	5	7	7	7	414	470	1,936	3,300	3,300
Nigeria.....	39	31	34	31	634	652	24,716	19,573	22,067
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	298	378	392	359	489	512	145,952	193,764	231,850
Tanganyika.....	15	16	18	19	306	366	4,591	5,855	6,852
Uganda.....	8	13	11	12	380	593	2,929	7,710	5,415
Union of South Africa.....	74	93	94	92	595	737	44,172	68,557	68,300
<b>Total Africa.....</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>242,313</b>	<b>321,533</b>	<b>354,416</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
Burma.....	120	98	100	105	795	810	1,020	79,426	89,376
Ceylon.....	14	16	18	19	510	500	7,018	8,000	8,500
China, Taiwan.....	15	23	23	23	1,363	1,643	1,652	38,558	38,000
India.....	849	872	896	905	670	609	568,516	531,309	568,880
Indonesia.....	345	411	464	515	421	358	170,320	147,135	169,393
Pakistan.....	180	199	199	201	948	1,095	1,088	218,000	218,922
Philippines.....	109	209	225	240	501	527	54,407	109,349	114,020
Thailand.....	96	152	150	150	362	381	34,793	57,805	60,754
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....	32	46	47	47	648	783	20,350	33,500	44,000
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,133,018</b>	<b>1,223,082</b>	<b>1,352,055</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>									
Australia.....	7	13	15	20	849	876	6,011	11,567	13,935
New Zealand.....	4	3	4	4	1,280	1,424	4,652	4,651	5,310
<b>Total Oceania.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10,663</b>	<b>16,218</b>	<b>19,245</b>
<b>TOTAL COUNTRIES SHOWN.....</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,047,157</b>	<b>2,309,249</b>	<b>2,380,935</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than a 5 year average. <sup>4/</sup> Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Dark air-cured production may reach 825 million pounds, compared with 725 million a year ago. Dark sun-cured is forecast at 748 million pounds--up 3 percent from 1959. Burley and oriental are likely to be a little larger than a year ago.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1960 with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	388,187:	642,171:	701,388:	740,743
Burley.....	11,654:	21,935:	18,474:	19,527
Other light air-cured.....	19,731:	29,134:	29,630:	31,390
Light sun-cured.....	140,820:	137,818:	126,459:	146,536
Oriental and semi-oriental.....	9,522:	17,021:	17,612:	18,657
Dark air-cured.....	754,534:	738,949:	724,564:	825,231
Dark sun-cured.....	685,905:	679,672:	724,895:	748,096
Fire-cured.....	31,109:	42,549:	37,913:	38,700
Total.....	3/2,047,157:	2,309,249:	2,380,935:	2,568,880

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes the following quantities not identified by kind: Belgian Congo, 4,604 thousand pounds and Liberia, 1,091 thousand pounds.

#### EXPORTING COUNTRIES' GRAIN SUPPLIES AT NEW HIGH

Grain supplies in the 4 principal exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia -- reached a new record on January 1, 1960, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

A total of 260 million short tons is estimated for wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn. In addition, record stocks of 25 million tons of grain sorghum in the United States add to the heavy grain surpluses in this country. U.S. sorghum supplies at the beginning of 1960 were 5 million tons above 1959 supplies and about 5 times the 1949-58 average. Sorghums are of minor importance in the other 3 exporting countries.

The current total of 260 million tons of the principal grains is slightly above the previous high in 1959 and considerably above any previous holdings. The increase is wholly in the United States with a total 6 percent above last year's high of 191 million short tons. Holdings in the other countries have been reduced



GRAINS: Estimated supplies in the principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1960 <sup>1/</sup>

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <sup>2/</sup>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49 .....	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
Average 1950-54 .....	1,040	16	196	856	2,582	122,344
1955 .....	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956 .....	1,567	29	307	1,043	3,082	158,174
1957 .....	1,489	19	292	792	3,418	160,586
1958 .....	1,383	20	360	928	3,611	166,646
1959 .....	1,820	24	394	1,045	3,927	191,404
1960 <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,876	20	361	775	4,453	202,588
Canada:						
Average 1945-49 .....	382	8	116	292	<sup>4/</sup>	19,432
Average 1950-54 .....	563	20	194	351	<sup>4/</sup>	28,073
1955 .....	740	28	225	290	<sup>4/</sup>	33,314
1956 .....	840	27	250	342	<sup>4/</sup>	37,770
1957 .....	970	20	274	487	<sup>4/</sup>	44,515
1958 .....	920	20	271	437	<sup>4/</sup>	42,093
1959 .....	830	13	270	385	<sup>4/</sup>	38,289
1960 <sup>3/</sup> .....	775	12	265	360	<sup>4/</sup>	36,066
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49 .....	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
Average 1950-54 .....	217	32	36	68	35	10,338
1955 .....	325	30	55	50	30	13,550
1956 .....	260	30	55	55	25	11,540
1957 .....	300	40	67	85	40	14,208
1958 .....	265	33	50	80	45	12,614
1959 .....	290	35	50	60	60	13,520
1960 <sup>3/</sup> .....	245	35	48	65	55	12,062
Australia:						
Average 1945-49 .....	162	<sup>4/</sup>	13	29	<sup>4/</sup>	5,636
Average 1950-54 .....	209	<sup>4/</sup>	30	46	<sup>4/</sup>	7,726
1955 .....	245	<sup>4/</sup>	30	50	<sup>4/</sup>	8,870
1956 .....	280	<sup>4/</sup>	40	75	<sup>4/</sup>	10,560
1957 .....	207	<sup>4/</sup>	47	60	<sup>4/</sup>	8,298
1958 .....	132	<sup>4/</sup>	34	37	<sup>4/</sup>	5,368
1959 .....	220	<sup>4/</sup>	67	110	<sup>4/</sup>	9,968
1960 <sup>3/</sup> .....	240	<sup>4/</sup>	40	100	<sup>4/</sup>	9,760
Total:						
Average 1945-49 .....	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
Average 1950-54 .....	2,029	68	456	1,321	2,617	168,481
1955 .....	2,791	84	595	1,357	2,879	202,976
1956 .....	2,947	86	652	1,515	3,107	218,044
1957 .....	2,966	79	680	1,424	3,458	227,607
1958 .....	2,700	73	715	1,482	3,656	226,721
1959 .....	3,160	72	781	1,600	3,987	253,181
1960 <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,136	67	714	1,300	4,508	260,476

<sup>1/</sup> Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop of small grains added to carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. <sup>2/</sup> Canadian oats reported in bushels or 34 pounds; other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary estimates. <sup>4/</sup> Production small and supplies are of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Total supplies of wheat in the 4 countries were 3.14 billion bushels, slightly less than the 3.16 billion estimated for the beginning of 1959. The reduction in wheat stocks is reported for Canada and Argentina. Stocks were at a new record in the United States and were higher than last year in Australia.

However, a sharp increase in the U.S. corn stocks, following the record harvest last fall, is the principal factor in the present high stock level. That increase is sufficient to more than offset declines in stocks of other grains.

A country breakdown places grain stocks, excluding sorghums, in the United States at 203 million short tons, compared with 191 million tons a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 122 million. Wheat and corn stocks were at alltime highs, barley was near-record, but stocks of oats were well below average. Wheat stocks of 1,876 million bushels were moderately above the large stocks at the beginning of 1959; while only 3 percent above last year, stocks were 57 percent above the 1949-58 average.

U.S. corn stocks have increased to a new record every January since 1954. The 1960 stocks of 4,453 million bushels were 526 million bushels greater than stocks a year earlier and 1,609 million greater than the 1949-58 average. Barley stocks, estimated at 361 million bushels, were 33 million less than a year earlier but 115 million above average holdings for the 10 years ended January 1, 1958.

Oats stocks in the United States were 775 million bushels, 270 million less than at the beginning of 1959 and also well below the 10-year average of 896 million bushels. Rye stocks of 19.9 million bushels were less than the 24.4 million a year earlier and about at the 10-year average.

Canada's grain stocks were down about 6 percent from the declining level of 1959. Most of the reduction is in wheat, which at 775 million bushels, is the smallest January 1 stock since 1955. The lower stocks reflect 3 successive below-average crops and maintenance of exports at a high level. Changes in other grains are not significant.

Figures shown for Southern Hemisphere countries represent total supplies in the country, i.e. carryover of old grain, plus estimates for the entire harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all grains in Northern Hemisphere countries, represents stocks of old grain remaining on January 1 from preceding harvests.

Grain supplies in Argentina on January 1 are estimated at 12.1 million short tons, about 10 percent below supplies at the beginning of 1959. Wheat supplies were down 45 million bushels, corn down 5 million and oats up 5 million. Though less than the 1959 supply, the total is well above the 1950-54 average.

There is little change in Australia's total supply. An increase in wheat is offset by smaller supplies of barley and oats bringing the total about 2 percent below the 1959 supply. This is considerably higher than the 1950-54 average.

WORLD'S 1959 BREADGRAIN CROP  
STILL ESTIMATED AT NEAR-RECORD

Revised estimates for 1959 world breadgrain production bring the total slightly higher than previously estimated. (See forecast in monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, December 24, 1959). Principal changes since the earlier forecast were caused by revised wheat figures for the United States, some Eastern European countries and Australia.

As now estimated at 283 million short tons, breadgrain production is 6 percent below and second only to the record 1958 crop of 302 million tons.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8,095 million bushels, 30 million above the previous forecast. This is 7 percent less than in 1958 but 16 percent above the 1950-54 average. Reductions from the large 1958 harvest are general except in Europe, where a record crop was reported. The world rye crop was less than in 1958 and also below average mainly because of reduced acreage.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,590 million bushels compared with the alltime high of 1,880 million a year earlier. The latest estimate places the U. S. crop at 1,128 million bushels, 23 percent below the record harvest of 1958. Harvested acreage showed little change from the previous year but yields were considerably smaller. The average for 1959 was 21.3 bushels per acre compared with the record yields of 27.4 bushels per acre in 1958. The lower yields reflect less favorable weather and higher incidence of disease. Yields, however, were still well above average.

Canada's wheat crop is still tentatively estimated at 414 million bushels compared with the small harvest of 372 million in 1958. This is the third successive below-average crop for Canada. An additional feature to the situation this season is that the current estimate includes about 50 million bushels of unharvested wheat standing in the fields. It remains to be seen how much of this grain can be harvested in the spring. Even if it is possible to salvage most of it, the quality of the grain may be lowered. Mexico's crop of 48 million bushels is a near-record outturn.

Rye production in North America is the smallest of any recent year. Canada's crop was less than half an average outturn and the U. S. harvest was considerably below that of the past 2 years.







<b>Asia:</b>													
Iraq .....	1,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,100:	102,880:
Israel .....	90	150	130	137	11.1	20.3	17.5	—	—	—	—	22,210:	41,000:
Jordan .....	651	693	500	—	8.6	11.7	4.8	—	—	—	—	1,600:	3,050:
Lebanon .....	165	166	153	153	11.5	12.0	8.5	—	—	—	—	5,600:	8,080:
Syria .....	2,277	2,718	2,446	—	11.6	13.4	8.4	—	—	—	—	1,902:	2,000:
Turkey .....	13,514	17,878	16,000	—	15.8	14.0	15.0	—	—	—	—	26,510:	36,500:
China .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213,598:	250,000:
India .....	24,456	33,580	29,300	30,966	10.4	10.4	9.9	—	—	—	—	890,000:	—
Pakistan .....	10,364	11,807	11,815	12,159	12.5	12.0	11.6	—	—	—	—	253,950:	347,700:
Japan .....	1,766	1,526	1,480	1,486	30.2	32.0	31.8	—	—	—	—	129,800:	142,000:
Korea, South .....	245	357	313	—	13.7	13.4	14.4	—	—	—	—	53,322:	48,870:
Estimated total 5/ .....	127,740	146,620	140,680	142,730	13.8	13.1	13.6	—	—	—	—	3,350:	4,800:
<b>Africa:</b>													
Algeria .....	4,267	4,750	4,500	4,400	9.7	9.8	9.3	—	—	—	—	41,508:	46,700:
Egypt .....	1,631	1,572	1,479	1,531	30.1	34.2	35.1	—	—	—	—	49,060:	53,800:
Morocco 7/ .....	3,496	3,239	4,040	3,870	10.1	7.2	9.9	—	—	—	—	35,302:	23,295:
Tunisia .....	2,399	3,205	3,170	3,274	8.3	5.7	6.3	—	—	—	—	19,796:	18,300:
Union of South Africa 8/ .....	3,020	3,041	3,189	3,100	7.6	9.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	23,040:	28,000:
Estimated total 5/ .....	16,480	17,520	18,180	18,180	11.2	10.6	10.7	—	—	—	—	185,000:	186,000:
<b>South America:</b>													
Argentina .....	11,871	10,858	12,954	—	18.2	19.7	18.9	—	—	—	—	216,204:	213,500:
Brazil .....	1,475	2,850	2,200	—	12.5	10.1	6.8	—	—	—	—	18,500:	28,700:
Chile .....	1,933	1,995	2,159	2,147	19.4	22.4	19.0	—	—	—	—	37,446:	44,600:
Peru .....	410	360	334	370	14.2	14.1	14.1	—	—	—	—	5,814:	5,060:
Uruguay .....	1,515	1,922	1,657	730	14.8	11.4	8.0	—	—	—	—	22,376:	22,000:
Estimated total 5/ .....	17,840	18,700	20,040	16,520	17.4	17.1	16.5	—	—	—	—	310,000:	320,000:
<b>Oceania:</b>													
Australia .....	10,716	7,500	10,430	11,478	16.9	13.0	20.6	—	—	—	—	181,150:	97,600:
New Zealand .....	116	84	135	190	40.7	44.4	50.0	—	—	—	—	4,720:	3,730:
Total Oceania .....	10,832	7,584	10,565	11,668	17.2	13.4	21.0	—	—	—	—	185,870:	101,330:
Estimated world total 5/ .....	447,030	501,240	504,420	497,080	15.6	15.3	17.2	—	—	—	—	6,980,000:	7,660,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecast. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 8/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachees and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	Average 1950-54	1957	1958
North America:									
Canada .....	1,159	551	521	517	15.5	15.4	19,260	8,539	8,002
United States .....	1,619	1,672	1,773	1,428	16.3	18.2	20,779	27,243	32,186
Total .....	2,778	2,223	2,294	1,945	16.1	17.5	40,039	35,782	40,188
Europe:									
Austria .....	601	520	509	538	30.3	30.7	16,508	15,760	15,630
Belgium .....	205	162	170	161	43.1	46.2	8,832	7,480	7,870
Denmark .....	323	290	303	289	38.2	39.8	12,332	12,320	12,050
Finland .....	276	211	189	269	24.3	21.5	6,694	4,535	4,370
France .....	1,104	899	857	813	18.4	18.8	20,327	18,975	16,930
Germany, West .....	3,454	3,620	3,710	3,521	38.0	39.8	131,400	150,220	147,560
Greece .....	155	113	106	81	13.7	17.0	2,120	1,920	1,610
Italy .....	238	176	167	167	21.7	20.6	5,160	3,620	4,140
Luxembourg .....	14	—	—	—	—	—	439	—	—
Netherlands .....	428	389	357	355	43.6	46.3	18,644	18,030	16,830
Norway .....	2	1	1	1	30.0	39.0	60	50	39
Portugal .....	652	629	625	618	11.1	12.7	7,277	7,973	8,220
Spain .....	1,326	1,408	1,483	1,384	12.7	13.7	19,390	19,490	20,300
Sweden .....	312	283	228	240	33.0	29.4	10,302	9,060	8,500
Switzerland .....	35	30	31	32	41.1	43.3	1,438	1,300	1,590
United Kingdom .....	59	26	23	14	35.1	36.9	2,072	960	840
Estimated total Western Europe 5/:	9,390	8,770	8,780	8,500	28.0	30.2	283,000	272,000	265,000
Bulgaria .....	530	329	275	—	16.0	13.7	8,500	4,500	—
Czechoslovakia .....	1,550	1,285	1,231	—	26.5	29.5	41,100	37,400	36,300
Germany, East .....	3,110	2,718	—	—	26.8	27.8	83,300	75,500	—
Hungary .....	1,275	1,040	930	875	19.4	18.5	24,700	19,200	14,600
Poland .....	12,345	12,515	12,880	12,880	19.0	22.5	235,000	293,000	289,400
Romania .....	500	385	370	—	16.6	15.6	8,300	6,000	5,900
Yugoslavia .....	—	633	613	583	—	17.4	8,500	11,000	9,490
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/:	19,960	18,920	19,010	19,040	20.5	23.7	410,000	448,000	450,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/ ...:	29,350	27,690	27,790	27,540	22.9	25.7	673,000	720,000	715,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ .....	54,000	45,000	43,500	—	12.8	13.3	690,000	600,000	650,000
Asia:									
Turkey .....	1,410	1,619	1,643	1,621	16.1	17.0	22,700	27,560	25,000
South America:									
Argentina .....	2,222	2,207	2,629	2,791	11.7	11.2	26,000	24,800	32,160
Africa:									
Union of South Africa .....	56	—	—	—	6.4	—	360	—	—
Estimated world total 5/ .....	90,100	79,080	78,180	77,720	16.1	17.8	1,455,000	1,410,000	1,465,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers. Results of office research and related information.

Europe's wheat production was at an alltime high despite a severe drought which was expected to reduce yields. Unusually favorable harvest weather offset any slight effects of the drought and yields were unexpectedly large. Most countries reported increased production both in Western and Eastern Europe.

Production of rye was also large in Europe despite a smaller acreage. Good outturns were reported for all of the important producers.

All evidence points to reduced crops in the Soviet Union. The wheat outturn is believed to be well below the bumper harvest of 2.3 billion bushels in 1958. A substantial reduction was reported in the area seeded to spring wheat and widespread drought in many important regions undoubtedly reduced yields below the high level of 1958 when all conditions were unusually favorable. Rye production also appears smaller than in 1958.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,885 million bushels. This is well above average and only slightly below the good 1958 harvest. Record crops were reported for India, Pakistan, and Iran. Conditions in mainland China, however, were less favorable than a year earlier and a significant reduction is estimated for that country. Rye production is also down in Turkey, the only country in Asia in which it is of any importance.

Africa's wheat production is estimated at 195 million bushels, the same as in 1958. This is moderately above average; the increase is due to expanded acreage. Rye production is negligible in Africa.

The wheat crop recently harvested in South America is tentatively estimated at 280 million bushels compared with 330 million in 1958 and the 1950-54 average of 310 million. Argentina's production, estimated at 200 million bushels, accounts for about 70 percent of the total. This is a below-average crop for Argentina largely because of lower acreage. Unfavorable conditions in Brazil and Uruguay resulted in poor crops in those countries. Rye production is slightly larger than last year because of the larger crop in Argentina - the only important rye producer of the area.

Australia's wheat crop turned out better than had been expected and is now tentatively estimated at 190 million bushels. Earlier forecasts had placed the outturn at 175 million bushels. The current estimate is 25 million bushels below the good 1958 crop but is a little above average. Quality of the crop is reported generally excellent. Harvested acreage was 11.5 million acres, a million below announced intentions.



## WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION APPROACHES 1958 RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1959 is estimated at 958 million bushels, the second largest crop of record. While this estimate is 5 percent less than the record crop of 1958, when production for the first time reached the billion-bushel level, it is 40 percent larger than the 1950-54 average outturn. Last year's decline followed 5 successive years of increased production.

The estimated 48-million bushel decline from the previous year is due mainly to the smaller crop in the United States, although output both in Mainland China and in the Soviet Union may have been down slightly. The United States and Mainland China normally account for almost 95 percent of world production and almost all the soybeans and soybean oil that enter world trade. Crops in Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, and some smaller-producing countries, were larger than in 1958.

World production estimates for the last few years have been revised upward slightly on the basis of information which has become available recently indicating larger output in the Soviet Union than previously estimated.

The United States harvested a near-record 538-million bushels of soybeans in 1959. While the crop was 7 percent below the previous year's record, it exceeded the 1950-54 average by more than three-fourths. The decline from a year earlier reflected a 6-percent drop in acreage harvested for beans; the yield per acre at 24.0 bushels was only 0.3 bushel less than the record of 1958. The proportion of the planted acreage harvested for beans reached a record 96 percent. The reduction in acreage was due to the sharp drop in the 1959 support price for soybeans and the revised support program for corn, which made corn returns per acre relatively more attractive than soybeans. Moreover, there was an expansion in the Conservation Reserve Program, which further reduced acreage in soybeans.

As of March 1, U.S. farmers intended to plant 24.7 million acres to soybeans in 1960. This would be 6 percent above last year and exceeded only by the 25 million acres planted in 1958. Applying the 1955-59 average yield per acre, by states, to the computed acreage for beans (assuming the same proportion of total acreage is harvested for beans as in 1959) would result in a production of 539 million bushels. However, if the national average yield should be as high as it was last year, production would be about 555 million bushels. The national average support price for 1960-crop soybeans is \$1.85 per bushel, the same as for 1959-crop beans.

Contrary to early expectations of a decline in production, Canada's crop at 6.8 million bushels set a new record for the third successive year. Acreage was down 5 percent but the average yield of 27.2 bushels per acre was an alltime high. As production meets less than one-half of domestic needs, Canada imports sizable quantities of U.S. soybeans and edible oils.



SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1935-39	1950-54	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	4/ 10	188	256	251	4/ 21.3	22.4	4/ 207	4,131	6,508
United States 5/.....	3,042	14,747	20,826	22,428	18.1	20.3	56,167	298,422	483,713
South America:									
Argentina.....	---	2	4	---	---	13.7	---	---	30
Brazil.....	---	4/ 157	241	289	4/ 22.1	18.5	---	4/ 3,471	4,464
Colombia.....	---	---	---	27	---	---	---	---	147
Europe:									
Italy.....	6/	2	1	---	4/ 12.1	22.1	4/ 1	---	34
Yugoslavia.....	5	12	15	25	14.9	7.3	71	---	295
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	95	75	55	40	---	---	1,065	480	410
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	7/ 607	81.3	---	---	---	---	7/ 5,805	---	---
Africa:									
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi.....	---	9	15	15	7.4	9.9	---	69	147
Nigeria 8/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	538
Union of South Africa.....	4/ 12	---	---	---	6.6	---	---	76	67
Asia:									
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	7/ 1	8	15	---	7/ 29.0	12.9	7/ 37	104	136
China, Mainland.....	21,403	28,219	31,480	24,400	16.7	11.7	358,960	330,000	335,000
Cambodia.....	---	4/ 25	86	---	---	9.2	7/ 9/ 551	228	735
Indonesia.....	10/ 889	1,066	1,297	1,495	10.0	10.2	10.7/ 10/ 9,731	10,899	12,457
Japan.....	797	1,040	899	837	15.6	15.7	12,338	16,521	16,844
Korea, South.....	625	685	685	664	11/ 10.0	7.8	11/ 17,654	4,835	5,610
Taiwan.....	17	62	101	118	9.0	9.2	147	576	1,214
Thailand.....	4/ 15	54	63	50	4/ 15.4	13.0	4/ 232	700	1,009
Total excluding "Other Europe" 9/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.S.R., China, Mainland and North Korea 13/.....	5,670	18,070	24,620	27,870	26,400	---	87,180	340,790	534,625

Estimated world total 13/..... 29,000; 47,880; 57,825; 53,975; 52,740;

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year.

2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Less than 5 years.

5/ Acreage harvested for beans.

6/ Less than 500 acres.

7/ One year only.

8/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small.

9/ Area formerly known as Indochina.

10/ Java and Madura only.

11/ Includes North Korea.

12/ Coal.

13/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Farmers in Ontario, where about 99 percent of the Canadian soybean acreage is concentrated, indicated as of March 1 their intentions to plant 258,000 acres to soybeans in 1960. This would be 3 percent larger than total Canadian acreage in 1959 and the second largest of record.

Reliable data on soybean production in Mainland China is not sufficient to warrant a revision in the earlier unofficial estimate of 350 million bushels produced in 1959, 10 million less than a year earlier. The Communist estimate of 24.4 million acres grown to soybeans reflects a slight increase from 1958, but acreage in both 1958 and 1959 was one-fifth less than in 1957. The decline reportedly was due to a shift to grains. Efforts in terms of manuring, deep plowing, and irrigation that went into the 1958 crop probably were again repeated in 1959.

The impact on yields in both years conceivably was substantial. In the Northeast, the area which accounts for roughly one-third of the total Mainland China soybean acreage and where most of the production is either for export or for crushing, the weather was more favorable than in 1958 and likely resulted in improved yields. However, in China proper, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total acreage, the weather in general was not nearly so favorable as in the previous year, and prolonged drought in some important producing areas is believed to have reduced yields substantially.

Soybean production in the Soviet Union is believed to have increased sharply in recent years reaching about 10 million bushels annually. Production has shifted largely to the Far East--in general, immediately north and east of Manchuria--which now accounts for about 80 percent of the total soybean acreage. In 1958, soybean acreage in the Far Eastern Provinces reportedly was about a million acres. In the Maritime Province of the Far East about 2.6 million bushels reportedly were produced from 260,000 acres. Losses in some areas were high, however, because of the lack of special harvesting combines. There is believed to have been some increase in acreage in 1959 because of a shortage of protein feed and increased prices to growers, but unfavorable weather in some areas probably reduced average yields. To supplement domestic production the Soviet Union in recent years has imported annually about 20 million bushels of soybeans from Mainland China.

Brazil's soybean production is continuing the upward trend of recent years. Output in 1959 at 5.9 million bushels was one-fifth larger than the year before and over two-thirds larger than the 1950-54 average. The sharp increases in both acreage and production were due to relatively high prices, discouraging wheat yields, a sharp increase in the government's guaranteed minimum prices to growers, and promotional efforts by trade interests.

The 1960 crop, harvested from February through May, is expected to be about 8.1 million bushels. Rapid expansion is expected to continue because of (1) high prices; (2) tight domestic vegetable oil supplies; (3) the placement of soybeans and soybean products on the list of commodities that may be exported at the free-market rate; (4) excessive crushing capacity and a consequent strong domestic industry demand for soybeans; (5) a growing demand for the by-products by the domestic livestock industry; (6) a probable shift away from wheat by Rio Grande do Sul producers, who have had 3 successive wheat-crop failures; and (7) some state and federal government encouragement of soybean production.

The rate of expansion could be increased even more if harvesting machinery should become more readily available in areas such as Sao Paulo, where output is limited by lack of mechanization. Despite the tight vegetable oil situation and strong industrial demand for soybeans, exports this year probably will be close to the 1959 level of 1.7 million bushels.

Notwithstanding the 2-percent decrease in acreage, Japan's 1959 soybean crop of 15.7 million bushels increased 9 percent from the previous year because of favorable weather. Area to be planted in 1960 is forecast at 2 percent below that of last year. Farmers do not appear to be encouraged by the government's announced policy to continue supporting domestic production at about the same level as in recent years, that is, equivalent to \$4.03 per bushel. Domestic production supplies only about one-third of Japan's requirements. Hence, heavy imports, largely from the United States in the post-World War II period, are necessary.

Indonesia's crop, estimated at 15.8 million bushels, was 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Indonesian soybeans, grown largely on Java and Madura, are not produced for oil but are used mainly for soy sauce and for the production of bean curds. Some soybeans have been used in a small soybean milk plant in Jogjakarta. Exports are negligible.

In Thailand the 1959-60 soybean crop (the interplanted crop harvested in September 1959 and the crop grown in rice paddies after the rice harvest and harvested in March 1960) is expected to reach a record 1.1 million bushels. The nearly 40 percent increase from a year earlier is attributed to favorable weather and marketing conditions. Moreover, some farmers turned to soybean cultivation as a result of the relatively low price of corn in 1959. Exports in 1959, largely to Singapore, Penang, and Malaya, were over 2.5 times those of the previous year.

Yugoslavia and Rumania are the only European countries that produce soybeans in any significant volume. Yugoslavia's 1959 crop was double the 1958 outturn.

The 1959 soybean crop in Nigeria, the only African country that produces any sizable quantity, was almost double the outturn of the previous year. The bulk of Nigeria's production is purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export.

#### 1959 WORLD FILBERT HARVEST ABOUT AVERAGE

World filbert production in 1959 is estimated at 150,400 short tons, unshelled basis, or just slightly above the 1952-56 average of 146,000 tons. However, this year's harvest is 18,600 tons below the large 1958 crop.

Filbert harvests in the United States, Spain, and Italy were above average this year, while Turkey's was 15 percent below average.



FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	:Average: :1952-56:	: 1956 :	: 1957 :	: 1958 :	:Forecast : 1959
	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons
Italy.....	31,800:	33,000:	38,000:	37,000:	47,000
Spain.....	16,100:	18,000:	24,000:	14,500:	17,000
Turkey.....	90,900:	143,000:	81,000:	110,000:	77,000
Total foreign.....	138,800:	194,000:	143,000:	161,500:	141,000
United States.....	7,200:	3,000:	12,500:	7,500:	9,400
Grand total.....	146,000:	197,000:	155,500:	169,000:	150,400

U. S. filbert production in 1959 amounted to 9,400 tons, a 25-percent increase over the 7,500-ton 1958 harvest. Average production (1952-56) was 7,200 short tons.

Exports in 1959-60 by Italy, Spain, and Turkey are expected to be about 117,000 tons, compared with 127,800 tons in 1958-59. Export activity this season has been brisk.

Country	Exports	
	1958-59	1959-60 Forecast
	Short tons	Short tons
	Unshelled equivalent	
Italy.....	22,000	38,000
Spain.....	7,800	8,500
Turkey.....	98,000	71,000
Total.....	127,800	117,500

In Spain, the 1959 filbert harvest is estimated at 17,000 tons, a 17-percent increase over the 14,500-ton 1958 crop but slightly above average production of 16,100 tons (1952-56).

Exports are forecast at 8,500 tons, unshelled basis, during the 1959-60 season. Exports were estimated at 7,800 tons, unshelled basis, during the previous year.

Estimated Italian filbert production is a near-record of 47,000 tons in 1959. The record production was 50,000 tons in 1955. The 1959 harvest is 10,000 tons above the previous year and about 48 percent above the average 1952-56 production of 31,800 tons.

The Italian trade expects filbert exports to reach about 38,000 tons during the 1959-60 season. Exports during the 1958-59 season were about 22,000 tons, unshelled basis.



The 1959 Turkish filbert crop is estimated at 77,000 tons, unshelled basis, which is well below the 1952-56 average of 90,900 tons and the 1958 crop of 110,000 tons.

Turkish filbert exports for the 1959-60 season are expected to reach 71,000 tons, unshelled equivalent. Exports in 1958-59 totaled 98,000 tons, in-shell equivalent. (Virtually all Turkish exports are in the form of kernels.) London sources, the first part of February, estimated Turkish filbert stocks at 9,000 tons.

## 1959 ALMOND CROP SETS RECORD

The 1959 world almond pack is estimated at 138,300 short tons, shelled--the largest commercial crop ever harvested. The 1959 estimate is more than double the short 1958 crop of 66,300 tons. Average 1952-56 world production was 87,500 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Morocco.....	2,900	1,600	2,200	6,500	4,000
Iran.....	6,700	5,500	11,000	9,000	10,000
Italy.....	30,300	13,000	53,000	15,000	52,000
Portugal.....	5,000	2,600	5,100	2,200	4,800
Spain.....	21,100	17,500	31,500	24,000	26,500
Total.....	66,000	40,200	102,800	56,700	97,300
United States <u>1/</u> .....	21,500	30,000	18,000	9,600	<u>2/</u> 41,000
Grand total.....	87,500	70,200	120,800	66,300	138,300
<u>1/</u> Almond Control Board					
<u>2/</u> Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.					

Both foreign and U. S. production is exceptionally large this season. California production is the highest on record--over 4 times the small 9,600-ton 1958 pack. Foreign production, estimated at 97,300 tons, is exceeded only by the record 102,800-ton 1957 pack.

Almond exports from the major commercial producing countries abroad are forecast at roundly 64,000 tons during 1959-60 compared with roundly 47,000 tons in 1958-59. Exports, with 1959-60 forecast, follow:

Country	1958-59	Forecast 1959-60
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Morocco.....	5,000	3,300
Iran.....	6,500	6,500
Italy.....	15,000	30,000
Portugal.....	2,400	2,800
Spain.....	18,000	21,000
Total.....	46,900	63,600

Italy's 1959 almond harvest is now estimated at 52,000 short tons. The actual size is not yet certain, as much of the crop is reportedly still held by growers. Trade estimates range between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. The 1959 harvest is over 3 times last year's and about 72 percent above average (1952-56) production of 30,300 tons.

Italian exports during 1959-60 are forecast at 30,000 tons; assuming this, ending stocks on August 31, would be around 21,000 short tons. However, so far this season, exports have been disappointing; through December 1959, only about 19,197 tons of kernels had been shipped. Almond exports for the previous year amounted to about 15,000 tons, shelled basis.

The 1959 harvest in Spain, forecast at 26,500 short tons, shelled, is 2,500 tons over the previous year. Average 1952-56 production was 21,100 tons.

Spain's almond exports during the 1959-60 season are expected to reach 21,000 tons compared with 18,000 tons the previous year. However, shipments this season began slowly; but lower prices have increased exports. It is expected that 6,500 tons of shelled almonds from the 1959 crop will be carried into the 1960-61 marketing year.

The 1959 Portuguese almond crop was forecast at 4,800 tons. This was more than double the short 1958 harvest but was about average production.

Trade sources are forecasting exports at about 2,800 tons, but shipments have been weak this season with most of the crop still in the hands of growers. Exports from the short 1958 crop were 2,400 tons, shelled basis.

#### 1959 WORLD PRUNE PACK LARGER THAN IN 1958

The 1959 world commercial dried prune pack is estimated at 212,200 short tons, an increase of 68,200 tons over the short 1958 pack. Average 1952-56 world production is 200,600 tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in specified countries,  
average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	5,400	6,600	6,200	8,800	6,600
Australia.....	3,300	3,200	2,700	3,100	3,500
Chile.....	4,600	5,000	5,500	5,700	5,800
France.....	7,100	5,000	7,200	2,200	10,000
Italy.....	900	1,000	800	900	1/
Union of South Africa.....	2,800	3,500	1,700	2,900	2,100
Yugoslavia.....	17,500	1,500	19,600	23,600	38,000
Foreign total.....	41,600	25,800	43,700	47,200	66,900
United States.....	159,000	196,200	167,600	96,800	145,300
Total.....	200,600	222,000	211,300	144,000	212,200
1/ Not available, average 1952-56 used in total.					

United States dried prune production bounced back sharply from the low 96,800-ton 1958 pack to 145,300 tons in 1959. However, this year's pack is 13,700 tons below average production (1952-56) of 159,000 tons.

Foreign dried prune production increased 42 percent to 66,900 tons in 1959 compared with 47,200 tons in 1958. The larger Yugoslav pack accounted for almost all of the increased foreign production.

The 1959 Yugoslav dried prune pack is estimated at 38,000 tons compared with 23,600 tons in 1958, an increase of 61 percent. Excellent quality dried prunes were reportedly produced with the newly installed modern driers which handled upward of 4,500 tons this season. Yugoslav trade sources are estimating exports at about 35,000 tons from the 1959 pack.

Dried prune production in France for 1959 is estimated at 10,000 short tons, which is much larger than the exceptionally small 2,200-ton 1958 pack. Average 1952-56 production is 7,100 tons. The French trade reports the quality of this year's pack as generally good.

French imports of dried prunes have been forecast at 2,800 tons during 1959-60, major suppliers being the United States and Yugoslavia. Exports during the 1959-60 season are expected to be about 1,900 tons.

## 1959-60 COFFEE CROP SHOWS FURTHER INCREASE

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate of the 1959-60 world coffee crop places total production at 76.2 million bags compared with 61.2 million last season. Exportable production is estimated at 65.2 million, 26.6 percent above 1958-59. As the season has progressed outturns have exceeded early optimistic expectations.

The 1959-60 North American coffee crop is estimated at 9.6 million bags, of which 7.7 million is exportable. Crops as large or larger than 1958-59 are expected for all producing countries.

Coffee yields are increasing in Costa Rica as a result of improved management, including heavier applications of fertilizers with minor elements. New regions planted mainly in southern Costa Rica over 4 years ago are now beginning to bear a full crop.

Cuba's coffee crop is returning this year to a more normal level, following the low production of 1958-59. Harvesting and processing for the 1959-60 crop is expected to extend through the middle of May.

The Dominican Republic's 1959-60 coffee crop totaled an estimated 625,000 bags, with an exportable production of 500,000 bags. Haiti has a bumper 1959-60 crop, this being the "on" year in the usual "on and off year" production pattern. During the last quarter of 1959 the National Coffee Office began a new program for developing the Haitian coffee crop, with particular regard to quality. This program is now beginning in the areas of Thiotte, Saltrou, and St. Louis du Nord.

Growing conditions have been particularly favorable this year in both El Salvador and Guatemala, where the crops turned out even better than expected earlier in the season. This season's crops in both countries were at record levels.

Coffee production in Honduras has been rising in recent years, as the Government has stimulated acreage increases. A policy favoring intensive cultivation to improve quality and yield is expected to be adopted for the future.

Nicaragua's 1959-60 crop shows little change from 1958-59. The National Development Institute is continuing its technical and financial assistance to increase coffee production per tree.

Total 1959-60 coffee production for Mexico is now estimated at 2,050,000 bags, with exportable estimated at 1,600,000 bags. Strong winds in Veracruz in November and in Chiapas during December reportedly reduced production slightly. The losses were mainly at the higher altitudes. Even though there were some losses, the 1959-60 crop will still be the largest of record. The crop this year is generally about one month later than usual.



Total 1959-60 coffee production in South America is now estimated at 52.6 million bags, including exportable production of 45.2 million. This compares with 1958-59 production of 40.5 million bags total, and exportable of 34.1 million.

Brazil's 1959-60 crop is far exceeding early expectations--especially in the state of Parana. Total production is now estimated at 42.5 million bags, with exportable at 36.5 million. In contrast to previous seasons, practically all of this season's crop will be registered. For this reason, the Foreign Agricultural Service has changed its definition of "exportable production" for Brazil for the 1959-60 crop. Under the new definition, exportable production is defined as the difference between total production and domestic consumption, the same as used for other countries. Prior to 1959-60, "exportable production" for Brazil has been defined as total registrations minus port consumption and coastwise shipments.

Colombia is still expecting a record coffee crop of 8.0 million bags in the 1959-60 year, with 7.2 million exportable. Harvest of Colombia's "end-of-year" crop was completed by mid-February, while harvest of the "start-of-year" crop is expected to extend through June.

Ecuador's 1959-60 coffee crop is expected to total 550,000 bags, with 450,000 bags exportable. This represents an increase from the 1958-59 crop which was reduced by unseasonable rains. Financing reportedly has been obtained for the Santo Domingo-Quevedo highway which will open up a rich new coffee district.

Peru's coffee production has increased sharply in recent years. There has been a steady increase in the total area devoted to coffee, principally in the commercial coffee growing areas of Junia, Cuzco, Cajamarca, and Piura Departments. Venezuela's coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 900,000 bags, with exportable production expected to amount to 500,000 bags.

Africa's total coffee crop for 1959-60 is now estimated at 11.4 million bags, with exportable production expected to amount to 11 million. The 1959-60 crop will be about 10 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop, as substantial increases are expected for the larger producing countries.

Good weather conditions have contributed to a larger 1959-60 production in Angola. Both the first and second flowering periods were ideal for setting the fruit. New plantings reportedly continue, especially among the natives.

Coffee production in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi has been rising rapidly. In recent years new coffee plantations have been increasing, and the native population has become more interested and expanded plantings. Much of the success of this work was due to government services which provided both technical guidance and also insecticides to properly combat diseases and insects, as well as guidance in the processing and marketing. The natives are increasing their share of the production much faster than the Europeans.

## GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	4th estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	139	650	800	895	925
Cuba .....	542	610	725	525	750
Dominican Republic .....	455	475	650	425	625
El Salvador .....	1,216	1,500	1,380	1,475	1,640
Guatemala .....	1,129	1,250	1,420	1,400	1,620
Haiti .....	642	465	700	450	775
Honduras .....	212	325	350	370	400
Mexico .....	1,373	1,600	1,890	1,600	2,050
Nicaragua .....	362	375	375	360	365
Panama 3/.....	-	-	-	60	70
Other North America 4/.....	470	500	425	315	425
Total North America .....	6,840	7,750	8,715	7,875	9,645
South America:					
Brazil .....	18,964	18,000	25,000	31,000	42,500
Colombia .....	6,330	6,500	7,800	7,700	8,000
Ecuador .....	347	560	545	450	550
Peru .....	146	250	325	415	550
Venezuela .....	729	850	825	900	900
Other South America 5/.....	55	55	55	65	70
Total South America .....	26,571	26,215	34,550	40,530	52,570
Africa:					
Angola .....	990	1,350	1,285	1,465	1,575
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi .....	613	950	1,235	1,525	1,750
Cameroun .....	180	300	425	450	500
Ethiopia .....	613	865	950	900	800
French Equatorial Africa 6/.....	-	-	-	110	135
French West Africa .....	1,342	1,935	1,885	2,350	2,775
Kenya .....	223	360	410	400	400
Malgache Republic .....	634	950	950	850	800
Republic of Guinea 7/.....	-	-	-	190	195
Tanganyika .....	281	335	380	390	425
Togo .....	56	110	80	180	140
Uganda .....	754	1,350	1,415	1,440	1,625
Other Africa 8/.....	201	325	335	298	303
Total Africa .....	5,887	8,830	9,350	10,548	11,423
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	387	685	735	750	825
Indonesia .....	985	1,550	1,300	1,100	1,200
Yemen .....	70	90	90	85	85
Other Asia and Oceania 9/.....	275	300	304	344	412
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,717	2,625	2,429	2,279	2,522
Total world production .....	41,015	45,420	55,044	61,232	76,160

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

## GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	lth estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	378	587	725	815	845
Cuba .....	49	3/ 208	250	60	200
Dominican Republic .....	372	300	525	300	500
El Salvador .....	1,087	1,400	1,280	1,375	1,540
Guatemala .....	905	1,050	1,225	1,200	1,420
Haiti .....	443	290	550	300	625
Honduras .....	167	240	265	280	310
Mexico .....	1,141	1,315	1,540	1,200	1,600
Nicaragua .....	313	340	335	320	325
Panama 4/.....	-	-	-	20	25
Other North America 5/.....	72	100	180	220	310
Total North America .....	4,927	5,830	6,875	6,090	7,700
South America:					
Brazil .....	14,730	11,700	20,800	26,000	36,500
Colombia .....	5,632	5,750	7,000	6,900	7,200
Ecuador .....	308	495	465	350	450
Peru .....	68	200	250	325	460
Venezuela .....	488	500	475	500	500
Other South America 6/.....	52	40	40	40	45
Total South America .....	21,278	18,685	29,030	34,115	45,155
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,019	1,340	1,275	1,440	1,550
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi .....	595	915	1,200	1,490	1,715
Cameroon .....	182	290	415	440	485
Ethiopia .....	544	765	850	800	700
French Equatorial Africa 7/.....	-	-	-	100	125
French West Africa .....	1,257	1,850	1,800	2,270	2,700
Kenya .....	214	340	390	380	380
Malagache Republic .....	569	850	825	725	700
Republic of Guinea 8/.....	-	-	-	175	180
Tanganyika .....	274	330	375	385	420
Togo .....	57	110	80	178	138
Uganda .....	744	1,300	1,365	1,390	1,600
Other Africa 9/.....	201	300	310	268	268
Total Africa .....	5,656	8,390	8,885	10,041	10,961
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	93	3/ 252	213	250	275
Indonesia .....	504	1,350	1,100	900	1,000
Yemen .....	60	75	80	65	65
Other Asia and Oceania 10/.....	71	60	47	62	70
Total Asia and Oceania .....	728	1,737	1,440	1,277	1,410
World exportable production .....	32,589	34,642	46,230	51,523	65,226

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Export quotas. 4/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 5/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 6/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 8/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.



A somewhat smaller crop is expected for Ethiopia this year. However, the quality may be improved as the National Coffee Board of Ethiopia is attempting to reduce substantially the moisture and impurity content of shipments from the new crop. Thus far this season the NCBE has rejected all coffee containing over 8 percent impurities and 15 percent moisture.

The 1959-60 coffee crop in French West Africa is expected to total 2,775,000 bags, with 2,700,000 bags exportable. The marketing season officially opened on November 30, 1959 in the Ivory Coast, which was 2 months later than normal. By the end of February, 1.35 million bags had been purchased, and marketing is expected to continue through June or even July. The trend of Ivory Coast coffee production is definitely upward, primarily due to extensive new plantings in recent years by African farmers.

Kenya's 1959-60 production is expected to be at the same level as for 1958-59, with the largest producing districts being Lower Kiambu, Thika and Ruiru. Total coffee production in Tanganyika for 1959-60 is estimated at 425,000 bags, with mild coffee showing an increase over 1958-59.

The 1959-60 Uganda crop is estimated at 1,625,000 bags total with exportable of 1,600,000 bags. Buying for the 1959-60 season began on November 11, and robusta is expected to account for 92 percent of the total crop.

Malgache Republic's 1959-60 total crop is now estimated at a total of 800,000 bags, with an exportable of 700,000 bags, as the trees have recovered better than was expected after the March 1959 cyclones. Togo's 1959-60 coffee crop is expected to be down from the relatively large 1958-59 crop. Tighter controls over producers and purchases are expected to improve quality this season.

Asia and Oceania's total coffee production in 1959-60 is expected to amount to 2,522,000 bags, while exportable is estimated at 1,410,000 bags.

Coffee production in 1959-60 is expected to show increases in both India and Indonesia. Higher yields are the primary reason for increases in India. Arabica acreage in India remained fairly stationary between 1945 and 1957, but production has more than doubled. Robusta acreage in India increased during this period by 138 percent, while production rose by 209 percent.

Indonesia's 1959-60 total crop is estimated at 1.2 million bags, with exportable placed at 1.0 million. The area on estates in 1959 was about the same as in 1958 or about 100,000 acres. The largest area under estates is in East Java with some in Central Java, while the largest area of smallholders is in Sumatra-primarily in South Sumatra.



The 1959-60 coffee crop in the Philippines is now estimated at 225,000 bags, up from 180,000 in 1958-59. All of the production is expected to be domestically consumed, but import requirements will probably decline to 25,000 bags. The increase in Philippine production is reportedly due in part to trees planted 5 to 7 years ago now coming into full production, and in part to more extensive use of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides showing good results.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

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